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Special Insert:Clarifying the  
Pricing FormulasDepartment Calls Hearing On  
Amendments to the Pooling Plan

The Department received a petition from the Alliance of Western Milk Producers proposing amendments to the Pooling Plan, specifically limiting the ability of: 1) producers shipping to handlers with no Class 1 or mandatory Class 2 usage to enter or leave the pool, and 2) handlers with no Class 1 or mandatory Class 2 usage to enter or leave the pool. Currently, such producers and handlers can enter or leave the pool on a monthly basis. The amendments would limit these producers' and handlers' ability to enter or leave the pool to an annual basis. On his own motion, the Secretary will propose a technical amendment to the Pooling Plan dealing with advance payments to producers (Section 1001 of the Pooling Plan).

In response to this petition, the Department called a public hearing to be held on November 3, 2003, at the Holiday Inn Capitol Plaza, 300 J Street, Sacramento, in the California Room beginning at 9:00 a.m.

The Department supplied background data and analyses of the proposal and proposed technical amendment at a workshop held October 27, 2003. In addition, the hearing exhibit for this hearing has been available for public inspection at the Sacramento office of the Dairy Marketing Branch since October 27, 2003.

All interested parties are invited to attend and participate in the hearing and are encouraged to submit any data or information that is relevant to the consideration of the issues raised in the call of this hearing.

The Department ensures all members of the public to have access to all public meetings. If you require a special accommodation, please contact Cheryl Gilbertson at (916) 341-5988 or TDD (800) 735-0193.

## September Milk Production

Milk production in California for September 2003 totaled 2.8 billion pounds, down 0.1 percent from September 2002. USDA's estimate for U.S. milk production for September 2003 in the 20 major dairy states is 11.6 billion pounds, down 0.1 percent from September 2002. Production per cow in the 20 major states averaged 1,503 pounds for September, 6 pounds above September 2002. ☀

## Minimum Class Prices

Statewide average hundredweight prices

Class	Sept.	October	November
1	\$16.27	\$16.34	\$16.34
2	\$10.66	\$10.77	\$10.77
3	\$10.50	\$10.61	\$10.61
4a	\$9.88	\$N/A	\$N/A
4b	\$14.14	\$N/A	\$N/A

## Federal Order and California Minimum Class 1 Prices

Average Hundredweight Prices

Regions	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Phoenix, Arizona	\$16.06	\$16.62	\$16.72
Southern California	\$16.41	\$16.47	\$16.48
Portland, Oregon	\$15.61	\$16.17	\$16.27
Northern California	\$16.14	\$16.20	\$16.21
<b>Boston (Northeast)</b>	<b>\$16.96</b>	<b>\$17.52</b>	<b>\$17.62</b>

## Quota Transfer Summary

For August 2003, four dairy producers transferred 3,475 pounds of SNF quota. August quota sales averaged \$414 per pound of SNF (without cows), an average ratio of 2.45. For September 2003, five dairy producers transferred 6,336 pounds of SNF quota. September quota sales averaged \$420 per pound of SNF (without cows), an average ratio of 2.46. ☀

## Alfalfa Update: October

**Northern California:** Premium and Supreme alfalfa was fully steady with good demand. The end of the month brought the final cutting hay with high test, but supplies moderate because tonnage per acre was lower than usual. Fair to Good alfalfa was steady with light to moderate demand. Retail and Stable hay was mostly steady with light demand. Exporters showing interest in Sudan hay and alfalfa.

**Southern California:** Premium and Supreme alfalfa not well tested and the hot and humid weather has continued to hamper producers' ability to produce high quality hay. Fair and Good alfalfa was steady but with limited test. Retail and Stable hay was steady with moderate supplies. Exporters have slowed down on most types of hay. ☀

## Supreme Hay Prices

Statewide average prices per ton

Area	10/3	10/10	10/17	10/24
Petaluma	\$145-155	\$140-155	\$145-158	\$145-150
North Valley <sup>1</sup>	\$142-147	\$145-160	\$140-160	\$146-148
South Valley <sup>2</sup>	\$135-158	\$140-165	\$143-165	\$145-165
Chino Valley	—	—	—	\$125

<sup>1</sup> North Valley is Escalon, Modesto and Turlock areas.

<sup>2</sup> South Valley is Tulare, Visalia and Hanford areas.

## Alfalfa Hay Sales/Delivery

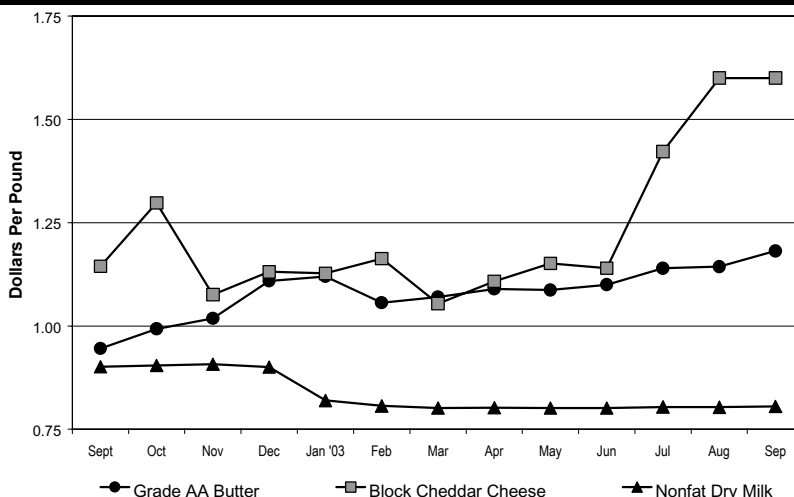
	September	October
Tons Sold <sup>1</sup>	179,101	163,207
Tons Delivered <sup>2</sup>	94,275	72,000

<sup>1</sup> For current or future delivery.

<sup>2</sup> Contracted or current sales.

Alfalfa hay sales, deliveries and Supreme quality prices per ton, delivered to dairies, as reported by the USDA Market News Service, Moses Lake, WA, (509) 765-3611, <http://www.ams.usda.gov/marketnews.htm>

## Grade AA Butter, Block Cheddar Cheese, and Nonfat Dry Milk Prices Used in the Calculation of California Class 1 Milk Prices





CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

## Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) in California

Since May 2002, California confirmed bovine TB in three dairy herds - two in Tulare County and one in Kings County. All three herds were quarantined, the cattle destroyed and the affected premises cleaned and disinfected. Cattle sold from or associated with each herd are being traced and tested.

On April 25, 2003, California was classified as **TB Modified Accredited Advanced (MAA)**, and can reapply for accreditation-free status in April 2005, provided no additional infected herds are detected.

## Update

As of September 30, 2003, 500,522 cattle in 375 herds have been tested for bovine TB since this investigation began, and about 13,000 cattle have been depopulated.

Cumulative Since May 13, 2002	
Number of herds tested	375
Number of animals tested	500,522
Number of herds quarantined	3
Number of cattle destroyed	~13,000
Average number of field personnel	30

## TB Across the U.S.

During 2003, 11 new TB-infected herds were diagnosed in the U.S. (4 beef and 7 dairy herds). Nine of these herds have been depopulated, while two New Mexico dairy herds and two Michigan dairy herds are quarantined and routinely tested to remove infected cattle. Forty-six states are now classified as Accredited TB-Free, three are MAA and one is Modified Accredited.

## National TB Program

On October 14, 2003, the National TB Committee met at the United States Animal Health Association's Annual Convention and proposed changes to the national TB eradication program.

Surveillance for TB in both live animals and at slaughter was discussed. A standard for slaughter surveillance was adopted; 5 granulomas submitted per 10,000 adult cattle slaughtered. A standard for veterinarians testing live cattle was also adopted; 1% caudal-fold responders are expected. The state's classification may be affected if these minimum standards are not met.

## Impact on Livestock Producers

All breeding cattle and bison leaving California require official identification and a negative official TB test within 60 days of being moved, unless they are:

- Moved to slaughter at an approved slaughter plant,
- From an accredited herd with a certificate showing the herd completed all testing for accredited status with negative results within one year before moving.

The new TB requirements do not apply to sexually intact heifers moving to feedlots or steers and spayed heifers until **March 2004**. However, some states have more restrictive policies for moving cattle - always check with the state of destination for their requirements.

Agreements developed with neighboring states ease the TB testing requirements on breeding beef cattle moving interstate annually for grazing on approved Pasture-to-Pasture permits. Breeding beef cattle, 24 months of age and older, require a TB test within 12 months of application for the permit and subsequently every three years to continue to move annually until California's TB status changes.

As of August 15, 2003, California requires a TB test on all breeding dairy cattle entering the State.

## California's Eradication Plan

CDFA, USDA and the cattle industry are working together to control and eradicate bovine TB from California. The current plan includes:

- Test all dairies in Fresno, Kings and Tulare Counties (approximately 773,000 milking cows in 700 herds)
- Enhance slaughter surveillance, the primary method for detecting new cases of bovine TB, throughout California
- Enhance live animal testing procedures through training and education
- Restrict Mexican feeder cattle to "designated" pastures/feedlots (proposed for 2004 import season)
- Regain "Free" status by 2005

### CDFA Animal Health Branch Offices

Sacramento (HQ)	916-654-1447
Modesto	209-491-9350
Ontario	909-947-4462
Redding	530-225-2140
Tulare	559-685-3500
Tulare TB Task Force	559-687-1158

**USDA/APHIS/VS** 916-857-6170 or 877-741-3690



## CWT Update . . .

### **CWT Swings into High Gear - Accepts 77 Bids to Reduce Milk Production, 300 Bids to Retire Herds**

The CWT Program began implementing the Reduced Production Marketing (RPM) Program and the Herd Retirement (HR) Program moving quickly to reduce the nation's milk supply during the next 12 months.

There were 77 bids accepted in the RPM program which will reduce the nation's milk supply during the next 12 months by 88 million pounds. The average bid accepted under the RPM program was \$4.00 per cwt., while the maximum accepted bid was \$5.00/cwt. Under the RPM program, dairy producers could bid to be compensated for milk reductions ranging from 10% to 50%; the average reduction across the 77 bids is 17%. The milk reduction program started on October 1, 2003 and will run through Sept. 30, 2004. A complete list of the farms participating in the RPM program will be posted at the [www.cwt.coop](http://www.cwt.coop) website. The auditing process has gone very quickly, with auditors visiting farms in 40 states across the country during the past month.

In the HR program, 2,038 bids were submitted from producers seeking payment for selling their entire herds of milk cows. All the dairy operations whose herd retirement bids were accepted by Cooperatives Working Together (CWT) have now had their on-farm audits completed, CWT officials announced Thursday. The last farm whose bid was accepted for the herd retirement program was audited the last week of October in Wisconsin. In total, 299 herds are being retired as part of the national effort to reduce milk supplies. The cumulative total cow reduction across the 299 farms is 32,724 cows, representing 608 million pounds of production. Those cows are now being sent to market, a process that will take several more weeks to complete. The average accepted bid was \$4.03, and no bids above \$4.99/cwt. were accepted in the herd retirement program from any region of the country. Additional information on the herds accepted, including a regional breakdown, will be

made available when all the herds have been retired.

CWT is intended to reduce milk supplies by 1.2 billion pounds over a 12-month period. The initial targeted reduction for the two producer programs was 660 million pounds; the actual impact is expected to be 701 million pounds. CWT is being funded by dairy cooperatives and individual dairy farmers, who are contributing 5 cents per hundredweight assessment on their milk production from July 2003 through June 2004. The money raised by CWT's assessment – estimated at \$60 million over 12 months – will be apportioned among the three supply reduction programs to improve the national all milk price by a target of \$.36 cents per hundredweight.

CWT is now discussing when and how to activate the Export Assistance program of CWT, through which they will provide economic incentives for the export of cheese and butter in an effort to strengthen the prices of those commodities, which ultimately has a direct impact on dairy farmer milk checks.

For more on CWT's activities, visit our Website at [www.cwt.coop](http://www.cwt.coop).



## Milk's Critical Role In Child Nutrition and Today's Schools

The Child Nutrition Improvement Act of 2003, H.R. 3250 (currently being brought before the House of Representatives), would amend the National School Lunch Act to expand the opportunities for milk in schools as a way to improve the health and nutrition of American schoolchildren. The nation's dairy producers and processors commend the bill and support testimony strongly supporting milk's central role in the National School Lunch Program and counter any suggestions that milk's unique nutritional package can be replaced by alternative beverages. The dairy industry is supporting, along with many health experts, an expanded role for milk in the school lunch program.

The House legislation seeks to amend the National School Lunch Program to ensure milk's increased availability to schoolchildren in several ways. Specifically, the act: 1) gives additional flexibility to schools as to the milk offered students, in flavor variety, and reduced-fat and lowfat milk varieties, as determined by the school; 2) allows schools to offer additional choices, through a la carte milk products in various sizes and varieties adjacent to the reimbursable milk products; 3) allows schools to offer milk for sale at school events and anywhere on school premises, if they choose, preventing restrictions on such sales sometimes included in beverage contracts; 4) provides incentives to schools for increased milk consumption: Schools could receive an increased meal reimbursement rate or other incentive if they implement plans for improving nutrition through increased milk consumption – including promotion of milk, better flavor variety, refrigeration, etc.; and 5) establishes a grant program within the U.S. Department of Agriculture to assist schools in creating healthy school environments, defined in terms of improved nutrition and physical activity, and the provision of healthy food choices (including fruits, vegetables, and dairy products). ☀



## National Dairy Situation and Outlook – USDA Estimates

### Milk Production and Cow Numbers

Monthly: Compared to 2002, USDA estimates that overall milk production across the U.S. was down 0.5% in September, led by Idaho's 8.7% growth in milk production (on 20,000 more cows and 60 more pounds per cow). California's estimated production was down 0.1% (on 42,000 more cows and 45 less pounds per cow). Among other western states, Arizona was unchanged; New Mexico up 4.4%; and Washington down 0.4%. Five of the top 10 states reported a decrease: New York -2.6%; California -0.1%; Washington -0.9%; Minnesota -0.6%, and Pennsylvania -6.5%.

Quarterly: For the third quarter of 2003 compared to the second quarter of 2003, U.S. milk cow numbers were down 0.4% at 9.080 million, production per cow was up 4.8%; the net effect was a 5.2% decrease in milk production to 41.6 billion pounds. USDA projects that for the fourth quarter of 2003 compared to the third quarter of 2003, U.S. milk cow numbers will decrease 30,000 cows to 9.050 million cows, production per cow will be up 0.8%; the net effect would be a 0.5% increase in milk production to 41.8 billion pounds.

### Milk Prices

Comparing the third quarter of 2003 to the second quarter of 2003, U.S. average milk prices were up \$2.00/cwt. to \$13.07/cwt. USDA projects that for the fourth quarter of 2003, U.S. average milk prices will be up \$1.10-1.45/cwt. compared to the third quarter; including a \$0.10-0.55/cwt. Class 4b price decrease and a \$0.15 decrease/cwt. to \$0.35 increase/cwt. Class 4a price increase.

### Utility Cow Prices

Comparing the third quarter of 2003 to the second quarter of 2003, average U.S. utility cow prices were up \$3.25/cwt. to a national average of \$49.84/cwt. USDA projects that utility cow prices will average \$45-47 in the fourth quarter of 2003.

Information from the USDA-NASS publication "Milk Production" and the USDA-ERS publication: "Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook." ☀



## **CDFA Issues West Nile Virus Precautions for Horses**

With the recent confirmation of West Nile Virus (WNV) in Arcadia and parts of Riverside County, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) issued a Press Release on October 14, 2003, reminding horse owners to be vigilant with horse vaccination and mosquito control. With the location of several horse racing venues in Southern California, mosquito control remains critical during the fall and winter months. Since that press release, CDFA announced a suspected case of WNV in a horse in San Diego County. This would be the first known case in a horse has been infected in California. The horse is currently recovering under the care of a veterinarian.

WNV is spread by mosquitoes that become infected when they feed on infected birds that high levels of the virus in their blood. Mosquitoes spread the virus to horses through biting. Infected horses cannot spread the disease to humans or other animals. People whose horses have already been vaccinated are reminded to consult with their veterinarians about "booster" vaccinations. Vaccinations for horses are available. Horse owners should contact a veterinarian to discuss this preventive measure, especially in counties where there is known WNV infection. The timing of the vaccine is critical because it must be administered prior to disease exposure.


While horses are susceptible to the virus, very few horses infected with WNV show any signs of clinical illness. However, approximately 30 percent of horses that develop clinical signs either die or must be destroyed. Another 17 percent have been shown to suffer long-term debilitation. Clinical signs of WNV include stumbling, a wobbly gait, loss of coordination, inability to stand, circling, hind limb weakness, muscle twitching, convulsions, and paralysis.

CDFA has collaborated with other state, federal, and local agencies to detect and respond to the disease in California and minimize the impact of the virus. The agency has taken its public education program directly to the equine community at horse-related events throughout California. CDFA maintains a series of informational items at [www.cdfa.ca.gov](http://www.cdfa.ca.gov) and <http://westnile.ca.gov>. Any questions about human health impacts should be directed to the State Department of Health Services at (866) 847-2246 or [www.dhs.ca.gov](http://www.dhs.ca.gov).

### **Facts about WNV**

- Horses infected with WNV are not contagious
- A mosquito cannot bite an infected horse and re-infect another horse or person
- Horses infected with WNV will not be quarantined
- Movement restrictions will not be placed on horses
- Eliminate mosquito-breeding sites
- Drain unnecessary standing water (wheelbarrows, tires, etc.)
- Clean water containers at least weekly, including bird baths and plant saucers
- Schedule pasture irrigation to minimize standing water
- Keep swimming pools well chlorinated and drain water from covers
- Stock water tanks with fish that consume mosquito larvae
- Stable horses during active mosquito feeding times (dusk/dawn)

## **Milk and Dairy Product Production Data Now Available on Website**

The Dairy Marketing Branch website at [www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy](http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy) has a new data section featuring monthly milk production, dairy products produced, Class 1 sales, and milk pooling data available in an excel format. Go to the main page of the Dairy Marketing Branch listed above, choose Dairy Publications and Data; Dairy Data; and then download the excel file for milk production, dairy product processing, and milk pooling data. The data will be updated monthly as soon as the data becomes available. 

# **Nominations Needed for Producer Review Board and the Milk Producers Security Trust Fund Board**

The Department will be seeking nominations to fill member positions on both the Milk Pooling Producer Review Board (PRB) and the Milk Producers Security Trust Fund (MPSTF) Board. Both Boards have member positions with terms of office ending December 31, 2003.

## **Producer Review Board**

The Producer Review Board advises the Department on the administration of the Milk Pooling Program. Its primary responsibility is to hear requests from producers for one-time exemptions from provisions of the Pooling Plan due to hardship. The Board also reviews the Milk Pooling Branch budget each year.

The Board consists of 12 producer members and one public member. Terms of office for members are four years and no member may serve more than two four-year terms. This year, the terms of office for George Borba, Cornell Kasbergen and Tom Mendes expire. George Borba and Cornell Kasbergen have served two full terms and are not eligible to be renominated. Tom Mendes is completing his first term of office and is eligible to be nominated for another term.

In recent years, the Board has met once a year to review the operating budget for the Milk Pooling Branch and to be updated on issues facing the Program. There have not been any hardship cases submitted by producers for several years.

## **MPSTF Board**

The MPSTF Board advises the Department on the administration of the Trust Fund. The MPSTF was established in 1987 in an effort to protect milk producers from the catastrophic losses than can result from a payment default by a milk handler. While there were no claims filed against the MPSTF in its first ten years, there have been three processor bankruptcies resulting in claims against the fund in the last six years.

The MPSTF Board consist of 7 members; three representing milk producers, two representing producer-owned cooperatives and two representing processors. The terms of office are for three years and no member may serve more than three consecutive terms. This year, the terms of office for

Ed Gassmann (representing processors) and Joe Pimentel, Jr. (representing producers) expire. Both are eligible for reappointment. However, Mr. Gassmann has notified the Department that he will not be able to serve another term.

The MPSTF Board has two regularly scheduled meetings each year; one in the spring (usually in March) and the other in the fall (usually September). The Board may hold additional meetings when a default occurs.

## **Nomination Process**

*Producers* - In order to nominate persons to a producer member position on either Board, the person making the nomination must be an active dairy producer in California. Since there are three Producer Review Board positions with terms of office ending this year, a dairy producer may nominate up to three active California producers for consideration by the Department. If a producer is nominating another producer for a position, the nominated person should be contacted to verify that he or she is willing to serve in that position.

*Processors* – In order to nominate a person to the processor member position on the MPSTF Board, the person making the nomination must represent an active dairy processor in California. If a processor wishes to nominate another person for the position, the nominated person should be contacted to verify that he or she is willing to serve in that position.

Nominations may be submitted by sending a letter to:

Cheryl Gilbertson  
Dairy Marketing/Milk Pooling Branches  
1200 N Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Or by fax to (916) 341-6697

In order to be considered by the Department, nominations must be submitted by November 30, 2003. For further information, please contact Bob Maxie at (916) 341-5901. ☀


## CDFA Will Unveil New Mad Cow Disease Prevention Plan

SACRAMENTO – The California Department of Food and Agriculture, in conjunction with an advisory group that includes the livestock industry, will be unveiling a new mad cow disease prevention plan for California.


Although the U.S. has never had a case of mad cow disease, or Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), recent detection of a case in Alberta, Canada triggered a review of California's preventive steps. As a result, several new safeguards are being introduced.

"Just one cow with BSE in Canada caused more than a billion dollars in losses to the cattle industry there, so we need to make sure we take the best steps possible to keep the disease out of California and the U.S.," said CDFA Secretary William (Bill) J. Lyons, Jr. "The advisory group was able to find ways to make an excellent program even better. Consumers and agriculture will benefit from this effort."


The primary risk of BSE introduction is through ruminant animal feeds containing proteins from other ruminants. Cattle, goats, sheep and similar animals are ruminants. The new measures include 1) increased sampling and improved feed analysis, placing two new inspectors in the San Joaquin Valley, the site of 70% of state feed production and 1,400 dairies. Also, the development of a new lab analysis technique to increase sampling capacity and increase annual samplings by 200%. 2) Increase state inspection of all 200 licensed feed manufacturers and mixers. 3) Regulate movement of food by requiring a certificate of movement with all regulated material entering California. 4) Reduce risks associated with renderers, salvage pet food operators and others by tracing high-risk materials. 5) Increase education by holding statewide workshops on BSE concerns, including nutrition advisories.

"The measuring stick for continued prevention is straightforward," said Secretary Lyons. "If ruminant animals do not eat infected protein, we will stop the threat of BSE. These new measures signal that we remain on the right track." 

## Latest Case of Mad Cow Disease Reported in Japan

An October 7, 2003, Washington D.C. United Press International article reported the latest case of mad cow disease was found in a 23-month-old bull slaughtered in Japan. This is the eighth case of mad cow disease detected in that country. Finding the disease in such a young animal could have global implications because it was widely thought mad cow disease does not develop until cattle are 2-to-3 years old, such as most of the cattle infected in the United Kingdom. As a result, some European countries and the United Kingdom do not test for the disease unless the animal is at least 24 months of age. Many do not begin testing until 30 months. The finding may have trade repercussions for the United States because it could lead Japan to stop importing American beef. Japan is the largest importer of U.S. beef, so such a decision could have a significant impact on the meat industry. Japanese authorities already had expressed concern about American beef imports possibly being infected with mad cow after the Canadian case was reported, so the revelation that the disease can occur in younger cattle than previously thought could reduce confidence in U.S. beef safety even further. 

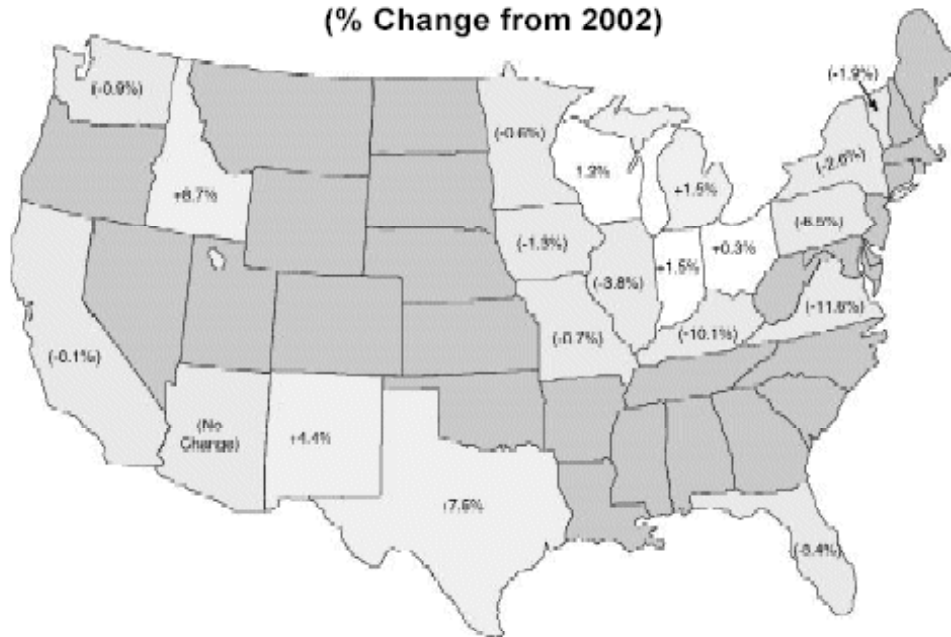
## Markets, Weather, and News (DTN) Available on Website

The Dairy Marketing Branch website at [www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy](http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy) has a new link featuring "Markets, Weather, and News" where you can access the Data Transmission Network (DTN) information. Information is available on weather, futures markets, Ag Market News, Dairy News, Hay and Feed News, Washington Ag News, and Market News. Simply go to the left side of the branch website and click on "Markets, Weather, and News (DTN)" Let us know if the new site is helpful. 



## September Milk Production in the Top 20 States

(% Change from 2002)



### For the U.S. overall, comparing September 2003 to September 2002:

- Milk production during September was down 0.5%
- The number of cows on farms was 9.053 million head, down 92,000 head
- Production per cow averaged 1,480 pounds, 7 pound more than September 2002
- Ten of the top twenty producing states showed an decrease in milk production

As reported by USDA

## Milk Production Cost Index for California

Month	North Coast 1/		North Valley		South Valley		Southern California		Statewide Weighted Average	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
<i>Dollars per Hundredweight</i>										
January	13.86	13.90	12.97	13.00	12.90	12.68	13.10	12.95	13.0110	12.8796
February	13.86	13.90	12.97	13.00	12.90	12.68	13.10	12.95	13.0110	12.8796
March	13.91	13.98	12.50	12.52	12.49	12.19	12.98	13.12	12.6245	12.5197
April	13.91	13.98	12.50	12.52	12.49	12.19	12.98	13.12	12.6245	12.5197
May	12.99	13.48	12.50	12.53	12.94	12.34	13.05	13.82	12.8019	12.6875
June	12.99	13.48	12.50	12.53	12.94	12.34	13.05	13.82	12.8019	12.6875
July	13.30	13.65	12.59	12.91	13.57	12.87	13.42	13.95	13.1835	13.0864
August	13.30	13.65	12.59	12.91	13.57	12.87	13.42	13.95	13.1835	13.0864
September			12.89		13.39		13.70		13.2803	
October			12.89		13.39		13.70		13.2803	
November			12.99		12.78		13.26		12.9767	
December			12.99		12.78		13.26		12.9767	

1/ Beginning with the January-February 2003 cost period, Del Norte/Humboldt and North Bay cost regions are combined and reported as the North Coast Region.

## Hundredweight Pool Prices

Month	Quota	Overbase
April '02	\$12.41	\$10.71
May	\$12.06	\$10.36
June	\$11.60	\$ 9.90
July	\$11.28	\$ 9.58
August	\$11.48	\$ 9.78
September	\$11.58	\$ 9.88
October	\$11.84	\$10.14
November	\$11.44	\$ 9.74
December	\$11.48	\$ 9.78
January '03	\$11.40	\$ 9.70
February	\$11.11	\$ 9.41
March	\$10.93	\$ 9.23
April	\$11.02	\$ 9.32
May	\$11.05	\$ 9.35
June	\$11.17	\$ 9.47
July	\$12.72	\$11.02
August	\$13.96	\$12.26
September	\$14.34	\$12.64

## Milk Mailbox Prices

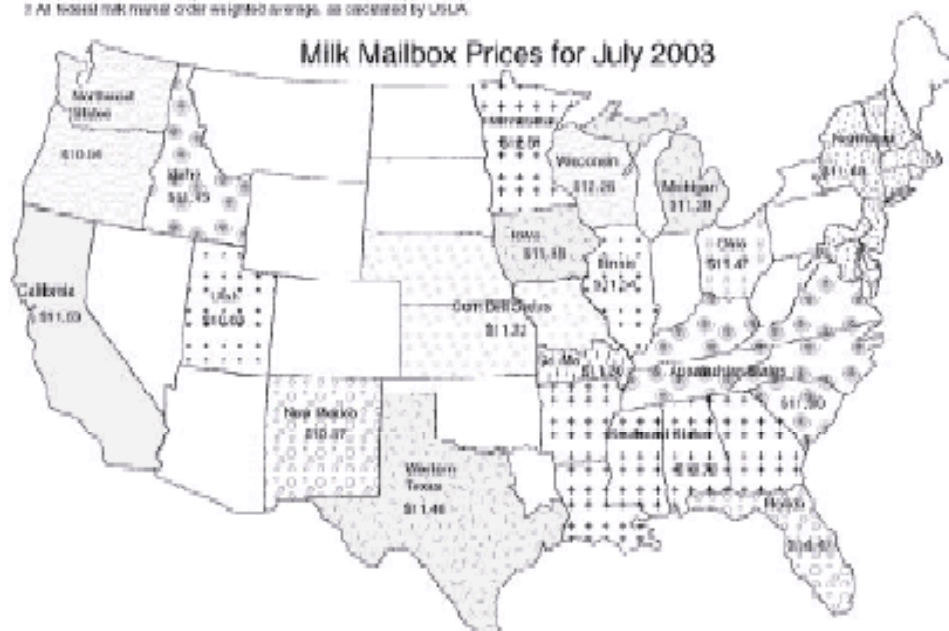
(Prices Per Hundredweight)

### Milk Mailbox Prices in Dollars per Hundredweight

**	January '03	February	March*	April	May*	June*	July
California*	\$10.84*	\$10.83*	\$10.80*	\$10.80*	\$10.18*	\$10.18*	\$11.58
USDA*	\$11.81*	\$11.19*	\$10.79*	\$10.79*	\$10.83*	\$10.77*	\$11.60**

\* California mailbox price calculated by CDFA.

\*\* All listed mailbox prices are based on average, as received by USDA.



In July 2003, mailbox milk prices for selected reporting areas in federal milk orders averaged \$11.60 per cwt., \$0.30 more than the figure for the previous month. The component tests of producer milk in July 2003 were: buttersfat, 3.81%; protein, 3.32%; and other solids 6.88%. On an individual reporting area basis, mailbox prices increased in all reporting areas, and ranged from \$14.42 in Florida to \$15.56 in Northwestern States. In July 2002, the Federal milk order at-area average mailbox price was \$10.89, \$0.60 lower.

Note: Effective with the January 2003 report, the Iowa reporting area has been removed from the Great Salt States reporting area and is reported separately. The Northern Missouri reporting area has been added to the Great Salt States reporting areas.

In accordance with the California Government Code and ADA requirements, this publication can be made available in an alternative format by contacting Karen Dapper at (916) 341-5988, by email at [daily@cdfa.ca.gov](mailto:daily@cdfa.ca.gov), or contacting TDD 1-800-735-0193.